

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

REPORT NO.

CD NO.

DATE OF INFORMATION June 23-29, 1952

DATE DIST. 21 Jul 52

NO. OF PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE	STATINTL
--------	----------

(June 23 - 29, 1952)

CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION																
STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION											
ARMY	X	AIR	X	Approved For Release 2003/10/01 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000500740101-5												

- 1 -

1. (1b) Sino-Soviet Friendship:

Hofei (June 25) said that when the SSFA discussed 1952 plans leaders stressed the importance of Sino-Soviet friendship, because "China must follow the USSR." Cadres were accused of indifference and directed to round up 2 million more members. ANHWEI JIH PAO urged the cadres "to lead the masses in emulating the USSR." Peking numeral code (June 29) reported a farewell party for Ambassador Roschin at which Liu Shao-chi praised the USSR for her "sincere aid to the Chinese people." Peking numeral code (June 26) said the SSFA and the Foreign Cultural Affairs Association of the USSR invited Shashkov to speak on "significance of the Volga-Don canal to the national economy of the USSR." Peking Home Service (June 26) reported that Kuo Mo-jo flew to Moscow with the World Peace Council delegation, which included a bacteriologist and a medical expert.

2. (1b) Korean War Anniversary:

Mukden (June 25) quoted TUNG PEI JIH PAO as saying that America's fate was sealed because Generalissimo Stalin warned a year ago that "the Korean war could only end with the defeat of the interventionists." According to Shanghai (June 24), Chen Shu-tung pointed out that "America, in her defeat, was forced to grasp at Malik's proposal for truce talks in Korea." Sian (June 25) quoted MIN CHUNG JIH PAO in calling upon the masses "to rally around the USSR, the leader of the peace camp." Peking Home Service (June 27) said the USSR and People's Democracies commemorated the war anniversary and (June 29) reported Erfurt, Germany, as naming a "Mao Tse-tung Strasse."

3. (1c) Technical Russification:

Chungking (June 25) credited Russian experience for the prescheduled completion of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway. Peking numeral code (June 22) said Soviet innovations solved critical shortages at the Chingchiang conservancy project. Peking numeral code (June 26) proved that "Soviet techniques manifested their superiority immediately upon adoption" by citing achievements at the Kalgan railway shops, Taiyuan machine shops, Tangshan power plant, and the Chiaochou colliery. When the Kalgan railway shops belittled progressive experiences, cadres demonstrated their efficacy. Under similar treatment, workers in the Taiyuan machine shops feverishly learned Soviet techniques while the Taiyuan tobacco factory organized a "Shayeleev Promotion Committee." Peking numeral code (June 28) reported a disaster in the Shansi Yangchuan colliery because "unreliable" cadres refused Soviet advice.

Peking in numeral code (June 25) reported NCNA released articles entitled, "New Achievements in Russian X-ray and Radiation Research," "Income and Expenditures of the Russian Family," and "Stalin's Critiques in Linguistics on Chinese by a Russian Orientalist."

4. (2a) WAR BURDENS:

Chungking (June 24) said the North Szechwan Administration issued 20 million catties of food and 23.8 billion yuan to Army dependents suffering from summer famine. Anshan (June 25) reports that 2,454 women are being trained "to improve their status." Wuhan (June 27) said the Honan machine shops completed training women carpenters, masons, and inspectors. Chungking (June 25) reported 27,000 women "gloriously" working on farms. Shanghai (June 27) said the Shantung Party Committee transferred 404 cadres from rural areas and added another 159 to spark production in the factories and mines. Peking in numeral code (June 21) said the North China Administrative Committee called for the "utilization of low-grade coal," "speeding up of repairs," and "prevention of sabotage." Anshan (June 23) quoted KUNG JEN JIH PAO in attacking factories which overworked their men with "crude, unprogressive techniques." Hangchow (June 27) reported a new irrigation pump which permitted the operator to read while working it with one foot.

5. (2d) TRADE STAGNATION:

Interest reductions by people's banks were reported by Chungking (June 25), Hangchow (June 24), Nantung (June 27), and Wuhsi (June 26). Wuhan (June 25) reported "new prosperity" in Changsha and Nanchang because of increased Government orders. Peking in numeral code (June 24) reported Chen Yun's speech before the all-China trade and industry preparatory meeting in support of private trade. Citing the textile industry, he emphasized "certain profits may even exceed the standard." He criticized tax collectors for their "inappropriate measures" and urged due respect for private property by calling upon capital and labor to "heal the festering wounds of the five-anti's drive."

6. (3a) Party Indoctrination:

Peking in numeral code (June 25) said the Chungking bus repair depot will honor Chinese Communist Party Day by constructing Russian-type busses.

Hangchow (June 25) reported that workers in the Kaiyuan silk filature declared, after indoctrination, that "Party membership is the greatest glory." Peking in a numeral code transmission (June 23) said Kan Ssu-chi, political commissar of the People's Volunteers, called for an "ideological examination of the Army indoctrination program." Peking Home Service (June 28) announced a Government directive extending medical aid to persons of preferred categories. Wuhan (June 24) gave two directives issued by the Central and South Bureau which abolished the "exclusion policy" and ordered "fearless promotions" of cadres "without preference for veteran Party and corps members or young intellectuals." Wuhan (June 24) said CHANG CHIANG JIH PAO echoed these sentiments by saying, "Fearless promotions and expansion in membership are the Party's prime targets." Wuhan reported (June 24) that progressive elements of the Government grain collection drive demonstrated their gratitude when taken into the Party by making new fertilizer-spreading records.

7. (3b) Intellectual Regimentation:

Wuhsi (June 23) stated that the cultural reform drive began with the termination of the five-anti's drive. Literary workers were ordered to study Mao Tse-tung's critiques and censor bourgeois writings in order to acquire the "worker's" outlook. Chungking reported (June 24) that literary workers met to criticize their rightist thoughts. Shanghai (June 23) said 300 cadres are now studying Mao's critiques. Sian (June 24) reported a summer youth indoctrination camp.

8. (3c) Class Struggle:

Chungking (June 29) reported more than 50 cases of arson, poisoning, and rumor mongering in April. It also reported (June 25) that peasants in Chienko Hsien wilfully killed their oxen. Kunming (June 23) reported that cadres in Malung, Kuangfeng, and Paoshan Hsien had to be indoctrinated because they failed to attend meetings, became indifferent, and eased control over landlords. Announcing the "completion of land reforms," many abolished their jobs and went home to enjoy themselves.

Hangchow reported (June 28) the reorganization of 97 unions and the formation of 67 new ones. Shanghai (June 26) said graduates of the Worker's Political Institute were told "to take key roles in promoting Communism in order to Communize the factories quickly." Peking in numeral code (June 26) announced a Government personnel directive ordering job adjustments in cases of family-job conflicts, climatic incompatibility, and improper utilization of skills. Shanghai (June 28) referred to JEN MIN JIH PAO in urging the right man for the right job and the registration of all scientific, engineering, medical, and agricultural personnel.

9. (3e) Economic Burdens:

Wuhan (June 23) said farm loans of the Central and South Military and Administrative Committee for the first half of 1952 amounted to 1,071,950,000,000 yuan. Chungking (June 25) said cadres were summarily ordered to complete grain deliveries. Hangchow (June 29) reported irrigation systems in Lanchi Hsien in disrepair, fertilizer limited to a catty of beancake and 14 of ashes to each mou, and peasants fearful because "the more they produced, the heavier their burden."

10. (4) Minority and Overseas Affairs:

Peking Home Service (June 26) reported the arrival of Tibetan trade delegates. Chungking (June 25) said the Kangting Trading Company took over "unsalable stocks" and shipped in daily necessities whose prices have dropped "7 to 50 percent." Peking in numeral code (June 26) said hill tribesmen are growing red tea because "it has a wide sale in the USSR and People's Democracies." Chungking (June 29) reported 1,449 students being graduated from minority schools. Chinchow (June 26) said the Moslems thanked Mao Tse-tung for helping minorities and ordering a 5 percent discount during the Ramadan festival. Peking in numeral code (June 27) reported the deportation of Hu Wei-fu, editor of the HUA CHIAO JIH PAO, from Singapore. Shanghai (June 24) said the Overseas Affairs Bureaus in Fukien received more than 20,000 letters, all of which were processed with the "utmost care."